



LITTLE FISH DOES BIG THINGS

Gambusia affinis is a frightening name—like some rare disease or possibly a tribe of headhunters. It's almost too big a handle for the inoffensive, rather drab colored little mosquitofish, as they are more commonly known. But the little *Gambusia* have done a big service to man, and it is probable that they will play even a greater role. *Gambusia* are among nature's most efficient instruments of mosquito control, and now that science is becoming disenchanted with long-lived insecticides, emphasis is again switching to biological control of insect pests.

Mosquitofish look quite like large guppies. The females grow throughout their lives and may reach a length of 2½ inches. Males grow little after they reach sexual maturity and don't get over 1½ inches long.

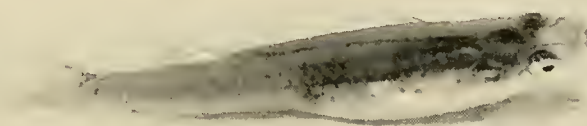
There are two near relatives (subspecies) of mosquitofish native to the United States. The one in which we are most interested, *G. a. affinis*, apparently ranged naturally along the Gulf of Mexico from the mouth of the Rio Grande to Mississippi and through the Mississippi River system as far north as central Illinois. Because of the notoriety they have received as destroyers of mosquitos, they have since been introduced in-

to many other parts of the United States and into several foreign countries. They are planted by the hundreds of thousands in the shallow waters of California rice fields; they have been used in the bark stained log ponds of Oregon; they have found their way into many other nations from transplants made in Spain and Italy; and now they have found their way into Montana.

John Toenyes, Director Entomologist of the Cascade County Mosquito Abatement District brought in 2,000 mosquitofish from the Sacramento-Yolo Mosquito Abatement District, for both planting and brood stock purposes. John says that if mosquitofish can be successfully reared, they have many benefits over conventional control methods, which consist mostly of chemical spraying. Not only do the fish do a better job, but the cost is much less than chemical treatment which usually requires repeated spraying of

chronic mosquito producing areas. He feels also that helping nature to do the control work fits much better into the natural scheme of things and minimizes the threat of pollution from artificial toxicants.

There are many types of mosquitos in Montana; some will bite people while others will not. Some require a meal of blood before they can successfully lay eggs, while others can find the necessary nourishment in the cells of succulent plants. Besides the nuisance they pose to man and beast alike, some mosquitos carry and infect their hosts with encephalitis, human malaria, bird malaria, and other diseases. Montana has the genera which carry encephalitis as well as human and bird malaria. Most mosquitos have one thing in common. They require water for successful reproduction, be it in a tin can, a cow track, a rain gutter, or a large marsh. Some of the more specialized young, or larvae, of mos-



Gambusia, the little mosquitofish with a big appetite.



A mosquito's eye view of gambusia shows the relative size of the larger female and diminutive male.

quitos can obtain oxygen deep underwater by tapping plants, but most are suspended at the surface of shallow water with a self-contained snorkel through which they breathe.

Nearly any small fish that feed near the water surface will gobble up the suspended mosquito larvae. What then, makes mosquitofish so much better at mosquito control than our other fishes? In the first place, mosquitofish can flourish in the warmer, shallow, sluggish and organically polluted waters that are ideal incubators of mosquitos, but intolerable to most insect-eating fish. They are small enough to get through heavy growths of weeds and algae and into the shallower water areas.

The way they multiply puts even rabbits to shame. Whereas most of the fish in Montana lay eggs either in that water or in the gravel of streambeds, eggs of mosquitofish develop inside the mothers' bodies, and the young are thus born alive. This affords an added survival advantage in stagnant, low oxygen

water or in silty and turbid areas where deposited spawn would be smothered by silt or otherwise killed from lack of oxygen.

One female mosquitofish was known to eat 225 large mosquito larvae in an hour. A male, 1¼ inches long, ate 28 larvae during the same period. Toenyes found that in a pond near Vaughn, Montana where he had planted 200 adult fish, mosquito larvae were reduced from 60 per square foot to 4 per square foot in the matter of one week.

The obvious question now arises. If the fish are so efficient at mosquito control, then why haven't they been planted and established throughout the whole country? The catch is that these lovers of warm water just can't survive the long hard winters of the northern states.

There is some promise that strains developed in Utah are more hardy, and there is the possibility that further cold-resistant strains can be developed. For the time, however, it appears improbable that *Gambusia* would be able to survive a Montana winter in most areas. Consequently, populations would have to be re-established in control areas each year. Toenyes and his staff are hoping that a select pond or two will overwinter some *Gambusia*, and the possibility of utilizing warm water spring ponds for overwintering brood stock is being given consideration.

The future of *Gambusia* in Montana is questionable at this time, but surely anyone who has ever scratched a mosquito bite would cheer him as a permanent resident.



Whether you're a serious fisherman, a buff for history, or just out for fun, you'll find the stream that suits you in Montana.

Montanans may receive this publication at no charge by making written request to the Information-Education Division, Montana Fish and Game Department, Mitchell Building, Helena, Montana 59601.

MONTANA OUTDOORS

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Montana's Popular Float Streams

The boater in Montana will find rivers ranging from raging white water to the wide, lazily flowing ones. Whether you're a serious fisherman, a buff for history, or just out for fun you'll find just the right stream in Montana. Each boater should know his own capabilities and leave rough, hazardous waters strictly to the experts.

Best time to begin floating is after major spring runoff. As a rule of thumb, this will be from mid-to-late June.

Standard gear for the floater, not including safety equipment required by law, should be:

- Fishing tackle
- Mosquito repellent
- Matches in a waterproof case

Camping gear, food and drinking water necessary for the trip

A hand axe

Bailing bucket

Adequate supply of gasoline and oil

An anchor and anchor line

First-aid kit and cream or oil to prevent sunburn

Necessary clothing for "unusual weather"—keep it dry in heavy plastic sacks

Plenty of shear pins if you're using an outboard motor

Before starting a trip, inquire locally as to river conditions and hazards.

POPULAR FLOAT STREAMS SOUTHWEST MONTANA

Upper Missouri River Drainage

Streams in Southwestern Montana offer a variety of conditions for the river floater. The Madison and upper Missouri Rivers are the most popular, but many boaters will float the smaller rivers. Floating the Beaverhead, Big Hole and Jefferson Rivers requires considerable skill and there are hazards of low water and possibly fences across the stream.

Fishing is usually the main reason for floating these streams. Anglers are able to reach areas that are otherwise inaccessible. Fishing for brown and rainbow trout is excellent, but a variety of other species are also caught.

Madison River

Most of the floating on the Madison is from Varney Bridge, about 13 miles above Ennis, to Three Forks, where the Madison joins the Gallatin and Jefferson Rivers to form the Missouri River. This part of the river is divided into three stretches: from Varney Bridge to Ennis Lake; through Beartrap Canyon from Ennis Dam to the Norris-Bozeman Bridge; and from the Norris-Bozeman Bridge to Three Forks.

Easy floating and excellent fishing are found in the river from Varney Bridge to Ennis Lake. Boats may be launched or taken from the water at any of the six access areas along this stretch of the river. From Varney to Ennis, the river generally runs in a single stream; from Ennis to Ennis Lake, it breaks up into many channels, but it is a comparatively easy stretch of water to float.

The float through the Beartrap



This is the precise point where the Jefferson and Madison Rivers meet. Shortly below this point, the Gallatin enters and a most fabulous river, the Missouri, is born.

Canyon is probably the most hazardous of rivers in Southwestern Montana. There are lots of boulders to dodge and the water is fast. This float should not be attempted by inexperienced persons. Through most of the canyon, the river is relatively inaccessible, and in the event of injury or other troubles, the results could be serious.

Below Beartrap Canyon, the river flows through a broad valley to Three Forks. Below the Norris-Bozeman Bridge, the river is large and meandering and affords few serious obstacles to floating. Trout fishing along this stretch is also excellent.

Rattlesnakes should be watched for along the Madison River, especially below Ennis Lake in the canyon area.

Upper Missouri River to Townsend

The float down the upper Missouri River may be a continuation of a float down the Madison or Jefferson Rivers. Floaters may also enter the upper Missouri River by putting into the Jefferson or Madison Rivers near Three Forks, or may launch directly into the Missouri near Trident.

The first leg of the journey would be from the headwaters or Trident to the Toston Dam. This would hurry a paddler to make the trip in one day, so an overnight campout might be considered. Smaller boats could be taken out at the dam about three miles above Toston, or portaged. The dam is not high.

A second enjoyable trip is from the old highway bridge at Toston

to Townsend. Floaters may take out at a Fish and Game access site near the Townsend Bridge or go on into Canyon Ferry Reservoir and pull out at one of the many public access sites or at one of two marinas.

Beaverhead River

The principal area for floating the Beaverhead River is from Clark Canyon Dam downstream to Pipe Organ highway bridge.

Water in the Beaverhead is not too fast and there are considerable meanders with brush-lined banks. Smaller boats and rubber rafts are suitable for this river.

Other parts of the Beaverhead may be floated, but occasional rock diversions at irrigation headgates and cross fences are a hinderance and can be hazardous. A suggested procedure for all river float trips is that someone be alert with oars or paddle to avoid obstacles that might capsize a boat.

Big Hole River

Most floating on the Big Hole is confined to that part of the river below Divide Dam (approximately mid-point in the river drainage area). This portion of the river has many deep holes and is good fishing. Most of the trips wind up at one of the bridge crossings below Glen or near Twin Bridges.

Jefferson River

Floating on the Jefferson could be a continuation of a float trip begun on the Beaverhead or the Big Hole Rivers. It can be floated for its entire length all the way to its confluence with the Missouri and the

floater may continue on down the Missouri to Toston Dam. It is possible to launch a boat at any of the bridges across the river or at one of the access areas along the river. In this stretch of water, fishermen will have good brown trout fishing, either from their boats or in numerous backwaters. The floater will also pass near the Lewis and Clark Caverns in an area of interesting mineral formations.

Each year an organized flotilla of happy boaters get together and float from Livingston to Billings on a group outing. All persons are invited to take part in this annual event which occurs the second week-end of July. The Livingston Chamber of Commerce may be able to provide you with dates and other information.

A 26-page booklet, containing maps and other information about

ly enjoyable floating the lustrous water with the background of white-tail deer, ducks, and yellowed cottonwood leaves.

Highway 10A and 10 parallels the Clark Fork for most of its length, however access to the river in most places is not developed. Because of the limited development, smaller and lighter boats would be more suitable than the larger trailer launched boats.

Before attempting a float trip, one should inquire locally for best access areas and condition of the stream. Float maps of the Clark Fork are available from the Fish and Game Headquarters in Missoula, Montana.

The Big Blackfoot River

Highway 200 parallels the Blackfoot for nearly all of its floatable length from Lincoln to Bonner where it empties into the Clark Fork. The upper end to the Helmville highway bridge meanders slowly, making this float more leisurely than most. The lower end from the Clearwater River down to MacNamarra's landing, is a favorite with local floaters primarily in rubber rafts who are challenged by the numerous large boulders and the finicky brown trout. The upper end is good for browns, rainbows and cutthroat trout and the lower end is best for rainbows.

Access to and from the river is good. Country roads cross often and three state fishing access areas are found along the river.

Mid and late June is the best time to float the upper river, while early July through the fall is best for the lower. Maps of the Blackfoot are also available from the Fish and Game headquarters in Missoula.

The Bitterroot River

Eighty miles of pleasant and mostly leisure and non-hazardous floating await the boater on the Bitterroot. Although the East and West Forks can be floated, the lower part is more dependable during periods of normal flow. The status of the irrigation systems in the valley determine floatability of the lower river, so local inquiry is suggested. Some fences and irrigation dams are the principle inconvenience to boat travel. Access to the river is primarily from county road bridges. Near Florence and again at the Missoula-Ravalli County line there are



The Yellowstone River was once an important route of commerce and supplied cavalry during the last of the Indian wars. The upper Yellowstone is now one of the nation's favorite trout streams.

SOUTH CENTRAL MONTANA

Yellowstone River

The Yellowstone River is presently being floated in its entirety. The section from the Yellowstone Park line through Yankee Jim Canyon above Livingston is the most hazardous, and only experienced river floaters should try it. The Yellowstone River from the Yellowstone Park boundary to "Pompey's Pillar", below Billings, is one of Montana's famed Recreational Waterways and the upper river is nationally acclaimed for its fine fishing.

Boaters putting in at Livingston can take out at various points downstream. Between Livingston and Billings there are few hazards, though rocks should be watched for and a low diversion weir is located in the south channel of the river about four miles below Springdale.

Below Billings, boaters are advised to get local information on weirs, etc. since there are a number of dangerous structures.

the Yellowstone River from Gardiner to the mouth of the Bighorn River, is available. The book entitled "Floating, Fishing and Historical Guide to Yellowstone State Waterway" may be purchased from Mr. Ray E. Burdge of 2047 Custer Avenue, Billings, Montana.

WESTERN MONTANA

Clark Fork River

From Deer Lodge to the Flathead River, the Clark Fork has about 180 miles of scenic floating and fishing water.

The river above Missoula has some very large brown trout as well as rainbow and whitefish. Below Missoula, rainbows and whitefish are the most abundant fish, with the red-sided rainbows averaging about a pound. Dolly Varden, while not as common, are large enough to wait for.

The best time for float trips on the Clark Fork as well as most streams in western Montana is after the first of July. Late fall trips are especial-

camping areas suitable for launching or taking out boats.

The Bitterroot is primarily a rain-bow-whitefish stream. Often lunger browns can be enticed from the upper river and its complex of irrigation ditches. Similar to the Clark Fork, a late fall trip promises to be an extremely colorful one. The broad valley is framed by the famed Bitterroot mountain range to the west. The colorful cottonwoods and "bull" pine provide the nearby beauty. Float maps of the Bitterroot are available from the Fish and Game Headquarters in Missoula, Montana.

NORTHWEST MONTANA

Kootenai River

The Kootenai is readily accessible throughout its length by way of Star Route 37 on U. S. Route 2. However, **there is one portion of the Kootenai River that all boatmen should stay away from! This is the Kootenai Falls area between Troy and Libby.**

Other floatable areas of the river flow through rugged, scenic country and provide excellent fishing for cutthroat, Dolly Varden, and whitefish. Fishing with spoons, spinners or natural bait is the best bet in the early season while flies from size 10-14 work well in late summer. Many cutthroats and Dolly Varden are in the 3-pound and above weight class and provide exciting angling. This stream also has some fine ling and sturgeon fishing.

The construction of the Libby Dam and Reservoir which was begun in 1966 will eliminate about 50 miles of the fine stream fishing and replace it with a reservoir.

Main Flathead River Above Flathead Lake

The Flathead River and its three forks have long been recognized by Montanans for their value as free-flowing, productive rivers. The value these streams play in the recreational pattern of the area dictates their maintenance and preservation in its natural state. The Flathead River and its forks are members of Montana's Recreational Water System.

The main river above the lake is not hazardous and provides beautiful scenery as well as exceptional fishing for cutthroat trout, Dolly Varden and whitefish. In addition,

certain areas of the main river provide excellent kokanee snag-fishing in the fall when these fish are on their spawning migrations. In the stretch between Columbia Falls and Flathead Lake there are a number of public boat launching areas. These are well spaced so that short or long float trips are possible.

In the main river, as well as in its three tributaries, the cutthroats will average about 14 inches in length and will weigh about one pound. During high water the best bets are various types of spoons, wobblers, spinning lures or natural bait. When the water drops and becomes clear, flies of the dark brown or black patterns will usually bring luck. The Dolly Varden caught in this stream usually run between 8-10 pounds. For the larger Dolly Varden, the medium to large size brass, copper, silver or red and white spoons are the consistent fish getters.

Middle Fork of Flathead Above Bear Creek

The Middle Fork of the Flathead River originates along the rugged Continental Divide south of Glacier National Park. This trip is hazardous and should be undertaken with caution and only by seasoned boaters! Much of the river winds through wild country where there are no roads and few people. Anglers will be rewarded with some excellent fishing.

Middle Fork of Flathead Below Bear Creek

The Middle Fork sports some pretty swift water and it would be advisable for the inexperienced not to try it on their own. Boats may be obtained from several guest ranches in the area. Fishing is best after Mid-June when the snow melt has diminished. The scenery is beautiful and the crystal water is like that seen only in Montana.

North Fork of the Flathead

The North Fork of the Flathead originates in British Columbia and winds through scenery of unexcelled beauty. Several guest ranches rent boats in the area and there's plenty of good fishing.

South Fork of the Flathead

On this stretch of water there are some bad spots between Black Bear and Meadow Creek. **Inquire locally**

before attempting a float trip.

Part of the river is in a wilderness area and flows through beautiful and quite inaccessible country. Be certain you have the proper equipment and know-how to cope with any contingency, for you are on your own when you get into the hinterlands.

Swan River

The Swan River is not hazardous but take along plenty of mosquito repellent to insure comfort. Often there are quite a bit of downed trees and log jams on the Swan. Boaters with air-filled rafts will have to watch for snags. The axe is helpful, but many areas still require portage. A paved highway parallels the river, but one can seldom see the stream from the highway.

CENTRAL MONTANA

Marias River

An excellent float trip on this river would be from below Tiber Dam downstream to where the Marias meets the Missouri near Loma. There are many spots along the way which are ideally suited for picnicking and camping. Many of the access roads along this stretch of the river are on private land so permission should be secured before launching a boat.

There is excellent trout, northern pike, catfish and sauger fishing in the Marias. Also sport fishing for goldeye is rapidly increasing in popularity.

Dearborn River

The best spot for a float trip on this river would be from the bridge which crosses the river (Highway 287) to the junction of the Dearborn and the Missouri. After mid-summer the water becomes quite low and is not recommended. Both rainbow and brown trout are found in the river and may be expected to provide excellent angling.

Sun River

The trip from Highway 289 between Augusta and Choteau to Vaughn will provide excellent fishing until about mid-August. After this time, because of low water, float trips are not advised. Brown, rainbow and whitefish will make up the catch.

Smith River

Enter the river at the Fish and Game access near Fort Logan. From



The Missouri River, some 2,400 miles long, has entrusted its most beautiful portions to Montana. The last wild vestiges remain in Montana's Missouri River Recreational Waterway.—Photo by Bob Cooney.

there float to the county road which runs between Cascade and Eden (it is just below the mouth of Hound Creek). This is an interesting and scenic float. Outstanding limestone cliffs with Indian paintings and caves add to the beauty of this near wilderness area. There are many excellent camping areas along the way. Care should be exercised, as there are several fences stretched across the stream; however, none are in dangerous locations.

There are several small creeks, including Rock and Tenderfoot, which enter the Smith River and whose rainbow and brown trout fishing have been acclaimed by many. Brown trout up to nine pounds have been taken.

Missouri River Below Townsend

Boaters may put into the Missouri River at the highway bridge below Holter Dam, at Craig and some three miles downstream from Craig on

the east river bank. A highway parallels the river for some distance. Small boats can be taken out at several points. The river level may rise or lower considerably in a short period of time, depending upon water releases from Holter Reservoir. Be prepared for a rather sudden rise in water so that you aren't caught on small islands or bars. Trout fishing is often excellent, but success will largely depend on the amount of water being released by up-river dams.

The Missouri River From Fort Benton to Fred Robinson Bridge

The Missouri River from Fort Benton to the Fred Robinson Bridge, some 160 miles downstream, comprises the last of the wild Missouri. Of the entire length of this historic river, this is the only portion which still remains relatively as it was when white men first set eyes on it. Boats may be launched at Virgelle, Judith

Landing (at the mouth of the Judith River) or at Kipp State Park just above Fort Peck Reservoir. Stopover areas are being developed between access points and presently there is drinking water available at one (Hole in the Wall).

This part of the river is the third member of Montana's Recreational Waterway System. Although fishing for catfish and sauger is offered, the outstanding feature of this length of river is its scenic and historical nature. Persons who plan to take a trip through this area may get additional information by writing the Montana Fish and Game Department, Helena, Montana.

FOR INFORMATION REGARDING PLEASURE CRUISES AND FISHING FLOAT TRIPS, WRITE:

Western & Northwestern Montana

A. L. Colby, Lakeside - boat trips on Flathead Lake.

Bill Smithson, Somers - Flathead Lake.
 W. E. McClellan, Lakeside - cruiser trips on Flathead Lake.
 Bill Marquardt, 327 3rd Ave. W., Kalispell - trips on main Flathead River and trips to local lakes.
 Diamond R. Ranch, Box 146, Hungry Horse - south fork of Flathead River.
 Dick Dehlbom, Columbia Falls - north fork of Flathead River.
 O. W. Potter, Jr., Greenough - float trip for ranch guests only on Blackfoot River.

Southwestern Montana
 Charles T. Burgess - Deer Lodge.
 Tony Schoonen - Whitehall.
 Nick DeLeon - Melrose.
 Charlie Hahnkamp - Melrose.
 Dan Pendergast, Jr. - Melrose.
 Ray Rathie - Melrose.
 Sylvan Donegan, Jr. - Twin Bridges.
 A. E. Barnes - West Yellowstone.
 Gary T. Bacon - 1032 8th Ave., Helena.
 Walen F. Lilly - 2007 Sourdough Road, Bozeman.
South Central Montana
 Lewis & Clark Floats - Big Timber.
 Dan Bailey - Livingston.

Tom W. Morgan - Ennis.
 Richard McGuire - Ennis.
 John F. Scully - Ennis.
 Jack McGowan - Ennis.
 Ben Sheffield - Ennis.
 Edward Maynard - Ennis.
 Jerry Morgan - Ennis.
 Irving Chase - Miner.
 Merton Parks - Gardiner.
 Dan Bailey - Livingston.
 LeRoy Fatouros - Livingston.
 Jim LaValley - Livingston.
Central and Northeastern Montana
 Bob Singer, Jordan - Missouri River cruises.
 Lester Pippin - Glasgow.
 Ellis Jennings - Glasgow.

WATER BASED STATE PARKS AND RECREATION AREAS ON POPULAR FLOAT STREAMS

Legend: T-toilet; TA-table; S-stove or fireplace; BL-boat launching possibility; W-drinking water; *-development planned.

Location	Name of Area	Boating Area	Campground Capacity—	
			Cars	Facilities
Town of Craig.....	Recreation Road Area.....	Missouri River.....	—	T.TA.S.BL.
3 mi. n. of Craig..... (frontage road)	Recreation Road Area.....	Missouri River.....	—	T.TA.S.BL.
20 mi. s. of Dillon.....	Clark Canyon Res. Rec. Area.....	Clark Canyon Reservoir.....	60	T.TA.S.BL.W.
Ennis.....	Ennis Rec. Area.....	Madison River.....	20	T.TA.S.W.
Forsyth.....	Rosebud State Park.....	Yellowstone River.....	20	T.TA.S.BL.
65 mi. n. of Lewistown.....	James Kipp State Park.....	Missouri River.....	30	T.TA.S.BL.W.
27 mi. e. of Missoula.....	Beavertail Hill Rec. Area.....	Clark Fork River.....	—	*
5 mi. n.e. of Three Forks.....	Missouri River Hdwtrs..... State Monument	Missouri River.....	10	T.TA.S.BL.W.
1 mi. n. of Townsend.....	Indian Road.....	Missouri River.....	20	T.TA.S.BL.W.
5 mi. e. of Wolf Creek..... (frontage road)	Bridge Below Holter Dam.....	Missouri River.....	—	T.BL.

FISHING ACCESS SITES ON POPULAR FLOAT STREAMS

Legend: T-toilet; TA-table; S-stove or fireplace; BL-boat launching possibility; W-drinking water; *-development planned.

Location From Town	Name of Area	Facilities
20 miles south of Anaconda	Big Hole River—Sportsman's Park.....	T.TA.S.
5 miles north of Bigfork	Flathead River—Sportsman's Bridge.....	T.TA.S.BL.
6 miles west of Big Timber	Yellowstone River—Grey Bear.....	T.TA.S.
12 miles south of Cameron	Madison River—Varney Bridge.....	T
1 mile south of Cardwell	Jefferson River—Cardwell.....	T.TA.
½ mile south of Columbus	Itch-Kep-Pe.....	T.TA.S.BL.W.
4 miles north of Craig	Missouri Canyon.....	*
4 miles south of Dillon	Beaverhead River—Barratts Campground.....	T.TA.
Town of Emigrant	Yellowstone River.....	T.TA.S.
4 miles northeast of Ennis	Madison River—Valley Garden.....	T.TA.S.
4 miles south of Ennis	Madison River—Burnt Tree Hole.....	T.TA.
6 miles south of Ennis	Madison River—Eight Mile Ford.....	T
1 mile east of Florence	Bitterroot River (Florence Bridge).....	T.TA.S.
3 miles northeast of Florence	Bitterroot River—Chief Looking Glass.....	*
2 miles south of Glen	Big Hole River—Glen.....	T.TA.S.
2 miles east of Kalispell	Flathead River—Old Steel Bridge.....	T.BL.
10 miles northeast of Kalispell	Flathead River—Pressentine Bar.....	T.TA.
8 miles south of Livingston	Yellowstone River—Mallard's Rest.....	T.TA.S.W.
1 mile south of Livingston	Yellowstone River—Paradise.....	T.TA.S.
12 miles east of Livingston	Yellowstone River—Sheep Mountain.....	T.TA.S.

Location From Town	Name of Area	Facilities
13 miles south of Livingston	Yellowstone River—Loch Leven.....	*
10 miles north of Logan	Missouri River—Fairweather.....	*
3 miles north of Melrose	Big Hole River—Maiden Rock.....	*
10 miles east of Missoula	Turha (Clark Fork River).....	*
8 miles west of Ovando	Blackfoot River—Box Canyon.....	*
12 miles west of Ovando	Blackfoot River—River Junction.....	T.T.A.S.
1 mile north of Reed Point	Yellowstone River—Indian Fort.....	*
12 miles south of Three Forks	Madison River—Greycliff.....	T.T.A.S.W.
5 miles south of Townsend	Missouri River—Deepdale.....	T.T.A.S.BL.
5 miles south of Whitehall	Jefferson River—Parrot Castle.....	T.T.A.
18 miles north of White Sulphur Springs	Smith River.....	T.T.A.S.W.
3 miles west of Willow Creek	Jefferson River—Williams Bridge.....	*

MONTANA'S WATER SAFETY LAW

Among other safety features, Montana's water safety law requires that every vessel shall have aboard one life preserver, buoyant vest, ring buoy, or buoyant cushion for each passenger. A "vessel" for this purpose includes about anything afloat with people in or upon it. Any person or persons twelve years of

age or younger who occupy a vessel, under 26 feet long in motion, must wear a life preserver. The life preserving equipment must be in good condition and of the type approved by the U. S. Coast Guard.

Vessels must also be equipped with lights, fire extinguisher equipment and flame arrestors for some gasoline-driven craft. Vessels powered by machinery of more than

eight horsepower must be registered and numbered. Out-of-state vessels already covered by a license of a federally approved numbering system must be issued a Montana number **only if** they have been in Montana for a period of more than 90 consecutive days.

For further information, write to the Montana Fish and Game Department, Helena, Montana 59601.

MONTANA

FISH AND GAME DEPARTMENT

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